Sept. 9th, 1924. Yet another *Colias lesbia*, a male, flew to my verandah light.

Dec. 29th, 1925. A specimen of *P. huntera, f. brasiliensis* came to light. A common insect that has a habit of sleeping under eaves and such like places and may possibly have been disturbed from a few feet from the light.

Jan. 29th, 1927. A small unidentified *Thecla*, which was common around a tall bush before my house at that time, was seen sitting on the wall beneath the outside light. There is no doubt that it had arrived after dark.

The above records from May 1st, 1924, till Jan. 29th, 1927, both inclusive, were made at Villa Ana in the Province of Santa Fé in the Argentine Republic.

Feb. 17th, 1929. A female *Euptoieta claudia* Cr., s. sp. *hortensia* Blanch. was flying around a coloured cabaret sign in Calle Maipú, in the centre of Buenos Aires, at 10.30 p.m.

I add a record that would be more in place under the heading "The Day Flight of Noeturnal Moths".

July 28th, 1921. On the southern range of the Island of Cyprus, between Platres and Troödos, I captured, at about 12.30 p.m., a specimen of *Hippotion celerio* L. that in the bright sunlight of a small forest glade by the side of a stream was flitting from flower to flower, feeding a little at each, and apparently quite oblivious to the fact that it had come from its resting place some seven hours too early.

A Synopsis of the Genus Macromeigenia Including the Description of One New Species (Diptera : Tachinidae).

By H. J. Reinhard, College Station, Texas.

The genus *Macromeigenia* was established by Brauer and Bergenstamm [1] with *Tachina chrysoprocta* Wied. as the type and sole species. Wiedemann's description does not mention the source of his type series but his species is not uncommon in the northeastern section of the United States. In 1921, I described *friocnsis* [2] a closely related form but referred it to the genus *Ernestia*. Subsequently Dr. J. M. Aldrich sent me a specimen of *chrysoprocta*, and from a comparison of the two species it appears that *friocnsis* is congeneric although quite distinct specifically. A third apparently undescribed species, also from Texas, is herein referred to the genus and a key to the species given below.

[1] Zweifl. d. Kaiserl. Mus., Vol. 5, 1891, p. 311 .
[2] Annals Entomological Society of America, Vol. 14, 1921, p. 329.

Key to species of Macromeigenia.

1. Sides of front and face golden; apex of abdomen yellow, *chrysoprocta* Wiedemann.
   Sides of front and face gray; apex of abdomen black....2
2. Arista slender on apical half; third antennal joint of ordinary length; costal spine usually distinct, *friocnsis* Reinhard.
   Arista thickened almost to tip; third antennal joint unusually long; costal spine absent.....*owcnii*, new species.

MACROMEIGENIA CHRYSOPROCTA Wiedemann.

Tachina chrysoprocta Wied. Auss. Zweifl., Vol. 2, 1830, p. 309.

Macromeigenia chrysoprocta B.&B. Zweifl. d. Kaiserl., Mus., Vol. 5, 1891, p. 311.

Although this species has not been reported from the Southwest, it ranges southward to Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia. Two specimens are in my collection, one female from Tennessee taken June 12, 1922, without collector's label; and one male from Maryland collected on flowers of *Daucus*, August 14, by Dr. C. H. T. Townsend. The species may be instantly recognized by the striking golden front and face and needs no further description.

MACROMEIGENIA FRIOENSIS Reinhard.

Ernestia friocnsis Rein. Ann. Ent. Soc. Am., Vol. 14, 1921, p. 329.

The type locality is Frio County, Texas. Fourteen additional specimens including both sexes have since been received from the following localities, all in the western part of the State: Presidio, Marathon, Barstow, Balmorhea, Menard, and Spur. This series is rather uniform in size ranging from 7 to 9 mm. in length.

The female differs from the male in having the third antennal joint narrower and yellow near base, the pulvilli short, eyes less hairy, and the usual orbital bristles present. The front is only slightly wider, by micrometer 0.368 of the head width as compared with 0.350 in male (average of five in both). Genital segments short and retracted with no piercer present.

In the male the posterior forceps are keeled behind near base, divided and divergent beyond the middle, with the tips blunt and broadly rounded on the posterior extremity; outer forceps about as long as inner, basal part raised along the middle, tapering uniformly to tips which are rather pointed.

These items with the original description cover the essential details of the species.

Macromeigenia owenii, n. sp.

Male: Front at vertex 0.381 of head width in the one specimen, projecting prominently below; face of unusual length and strongly receding, rather narrowly and very deeply excavated with the ridges practically parallel on entire length, bare except a few bristles next to vibrissae, which are situated close to mouth; eyes rather small, densely hairy; parafrontals and sides of face with dense plumbeous pollen, thinner on cheeks so that the yellow ground color is apparent on upper part in certain angles; median stripe blackish, before triangle about equal to width of parafrontal which widens rapidly downward; one pair (inner) verticals developed; ocellars present, proclinate; frontals about 8 in number, the uppermost two stout and reclinate but not very long, below antennae the rows strongly divergent extending to level of arista; parafrontals with numerous bristly hairs extending downward almost to middle of face; parafacial bare on lower half, not narrowed downward, about equal the width of facial depression; antennae of enormous length, basal joints yellow, third black except at base, about eight times longer than second; arista black, thickened almost to tip, basal joints short but distinct; cheeks one-half the eye height; proboscis short, moderately stout, labella fleshy; palpi yellow, slender to tip, with a few long hairs on lower edge; posterior orbits broad below narrowed toward vertex; occiput with two rows of bristles above and rather dense fine pale hairs beneath.

Thorax cinereous, when viewed from behind the dorsum shows four black stripes in front and five behind, the median one not extending in front of suture; scutellum reddish at apex, also covered with dense cinereous pollen, which appears somewhat thinner on middle of disk in a flat rear view. Thoracic chaetotaxy: acrostichal 3, 3; dorsocentral 3, 4; humeral 4; posthumeral 3 (anterior and posterior ones small); presutural 2; notopleural 2; supraalar 3; intraalar 3; postalar 2; pteropleural 1; sternopleural 2, 1; scutellum with one discal, three large lateral and a smaller decussate apical pair; postscutellum normal; infrasquamal hairs absent; calypters semitransparent, white.

Abdomen black, much longer than broad and rather thick to apex; dorsum entirely covered with changeable cinereous pollen which has a brownish tinge on hind margins of the intermediate segments; the latter each with a pair of discal, besides a median marginal pair on second and a marginal row on third; first segment with a smallish median marginal pair; fourth with discal and marginal rows; genital segments black, of ordinary

size; fifth sternite deeply divided with a V-shaped incision, the lobes black.

Legs black, mid tibia with one bristle near middle of outer front side; hind tibia subciliate on outer posterior edge with one long bristle near middle; claws and pulvilli elongate.

Wings hyaline; no costal spine; veins yellowish, bare except third which has two setules at base; fourth vein with a rounded obtuse bend without stump, joining the third at costa and closing the first posterior cell well before apex of wing; tip of hind cross vein much nearer to bend than small cross vein; last section of fifth vein short.

Length, 10 mm.

Described from one male specimen collected at Presidio, Texas, September 9, 1928, by W. L. Owen, Jr., for whom the species is named.

Type: Male, Cat. No. 42,883, U.S.N.M.

The species is less robust in build than the genotype *chrysoprocta*, and is much more densely pollinose having a general pale gray appearance. In the latter respect it is very similar to *frioensis* from which it differs in the thickened arista, longer antennae, more protruberant front, etc. The host relations are unknown.

Changes in the Department of Entomology, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

After 31 years of continuous service as head of the Department of Entomology at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Dr. Henry T. Fernald retired on July 1st, 1930, to devote his time to his study of the Sphecoidean wasps and other researches in Entomology. For administrative purposes, the Departments of Entomology, Zoology and Geology have been combined into a single major department, with Dr. Clarence E. Gordon, Professor of Zoology and Geology, as head.

Dr. Charles P. Alexander has been promoted to a full professorship, in charge of the college instruction in Entomology. Dr. G. Chester Crampton continues in charge of all work in Insect Morphology and Phylogeny. Assistant Professor Arthur I. Bourne has been made a Professor, in charge of research in the Agricultural Experiment Station. Mr. Clayton L. Farrar has been promoted from Instructor in Apiculture to Assistant Professor, and Dr. Harvey L. Sweetman has been appointed Assistant Professor, in charge of the courses in Insect Ecology and Physiology.

Dr. Fernald will remain at Amherst until about October 1st, but thereafter will reside at 707 East Concord Avenue, Orlando, Florida.